

Jessica L. Blome (State Bar No. 314898)
Christian R. Bucey (State Bar No. 341921)
GREENFIRE LAW, PC
2748 Adeline Street, Suite A
Berkeley, CA 94703
Ph/Fx: (510) 900-9502
Email: jblome@greenfirerlaw.com
cbucey@greenfirerlaw.com

Attorneys for PLAINTIFF Deniz Bolbol

JOSEPH P. CUVIELLO
P.O. Box 2834
Redwood City, CA 94064
Telephone: (650) 315-3776
Email: pcuvie@gmail.com

PLAINTIFF In Pro Per

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOSEPH P. CUVIELLO and DENIZ
BOLBOL, individually,

PLAINTIFFS.

V.

ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC.;
HAYWARD AREA RECREATION AND
PARK DISTRICT; HAYWARD AREA
RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT
PUBLIC SAFETY MANAGER/RANGER
KEVIN HART; and DOES 1 and 2, in their
individual and official capacities, jointly and
severally,

DEFENDANTS.

Case No.

**VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR
INJUNCTIVE AND DECLARATORY
RELIEF AND DAMAGES**

[DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL]

1. Assault
2. Battery
3. Civil Code § 52.1
4. Civil Code § 51.7; Code of Civil Proc.
§ 526
5. Cal. Const. Art. I; Civil Code § 52.1;
Code of Civil Proc. § 526
6. 42 U.S.C. § 1983; U.S. Const. amend.

PLAINTIFFS, DENIZ BOLBOL and JOSEPH CUVIELLO, for their Complaint against DEFENDANTS, allege as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a civil rights action arising from DEFENDANTS' interference and attempted interference with PLAINTIFFS' constitutionally protected right to free speech through threats, coercion and intimidation and by assault and battery/violence based on PLAINTIFFS' political affiliation as animal rights activists. This action is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, Article 1, Section 2 of the California Constitution, California Civil Codes Sections 43, 51.7, 52.1 and the common law torts of Assault and Battery.

2. This complaint requests declaratory and injunctive relief and the imposition of monetary damages, civil penalties and reasonable attorneys' fees against all DEFENDANTS as permitted under law and pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, 42 U.S.C. § 1988, 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a), and California Civil Code, sections 51.7, 52, and 52.1.

3. Jurisdiction is founded upon 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1343(a)(3) and (4) and the aforementioned statutory and constitutional provisions. PLAINTIFFS further invoke the supplemental jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1337 to hear and decide claims arising under state law, which are part of the same case or controversy as the federal claims.

4. All of the events and/or omissions complained of herein occurred in Castro Valley, California, in the County of Alameda, as such, under Local Rule 3-2(c) and (d), this action is properly assigned to the Oakland Division of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

5. PLAINTIFFS have complied with the California Government Tort Claims Act, section 910, et seq.

PARTIES AND PROCEDURE

6. PLAINTIFFS JOSEPH CUVIELLO and DENIZ BOLBOL are residents of the State of California.

7. DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. is a non-profit organization, located in Castro Valley, Alameda County, California, which operates the Rowell Ranch Rodeo.

1 DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. is responsible for the actions of its
 2 employees.

3 8. DEFENDANT HAYWARD AREA RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT,
 4 known locally as “HARD,” is an independent special use district within Alameda County,
 5 California, created by ballot initiative in 1944, to provide park and recreation services for over
 6 309,000 residents. Its boundaries encompass a 100 square-mile area, which includes the City of
 7 Hayward and the unincorporated communities of Castro Valley, San Lorenzo, Ashland,
 8 Cherryland, and Fairview. HARD owns and manages the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park, which is
 9 located within Alameda County, where the Rowell Ranch Rodeo takes place.

10 9. DEFENDANT KEVIN HART, upon information and belief, is the former
 11 Kensington Police Chief and on May 20, 2022, was the Hayward Area Recreation and Park
 12 District (HARD) Public Safety Manager/Ranger.

13 10. DOE DEFENDANTS 1 and 2 are individuals who, upon information and belief,
 14 were agents of or employed by DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. DOE
 15 DEFENDANTS 1 and 2. The true names and capacities of DEFENDANTS sued herein as Does
 16 1 and 2 are unknown to PLAINTIFFS who therefore sue said DEFENDANTS by such fictitious
 17 names. PLAINTIFFS will seek to amend this Complaint to allege their true names and
 18 capacities when and if ascertained. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and thereon allege
 19 that each of the fictitiously named DEFENDANTS are responsible in some manner for the
 20 occurrences herein alleged and that PLAINTIFFS’ damages as herein alleged were proximately
 21 caused by their conduct.

22 11. PLAINTIFFS are informed and believe and thereon allege that each of the
 23 DEFENDANTS sued herein was negligently, wrongfully, and otherwise responsible in some
 24 manner for the events and happenings as described hereinafter, and proximately caused injuries
 25 and damages to PLAINTIFFS.

26 12. PLAINTIFFS are also informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the
 27 DEFENDANTS was at all material times a managing agent, agent, servant, employee, partner,
 28 joint venturer, co-conspirator, and/or alter ego of the remaining DEFENDANTS, and in doing

1 the things herein alleged, was acting within the course and scope of that relationship.
 2 PLAINTIFFS are further informed and believe, and thereon allege, that each of the
 3 DEFENDANTS herein gave consent, aid, and assistance to each of the remaining
 4 DEFENDANTS, and ratified and/or authorized the acts or omissions of each DEFENDANT as
 5 alleged hereinafter, except as may be otherwise specifically alleged.

6 **LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

7 ***California Law***

8 13. Under California common law, an assault occurs where: (1) the defendant acted
 9 with the intent to cause harmful or offensive contact, or threatened to touch plaintiff in a harmful
 10 or offensive manner, (2) the plaintiff reasonably believed he was about to be touched in a
 11 harmful or offensive manner or it reasonably appeared to plaintiff that the defendant was about
 12 to carry out the threat, (3) the plaintiff did not consent to the defendant's conduct, (4) the
 13 plaintiff was harmed, and (5) defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing that harm.
 14 See *So v. Shin*, 212 Cal.App.4th 652, 668–669 (2013); see also Judicial Council of California
 15 Civil Jury Instructions No. 1301.

16 14. Under California common law, a battery occurs where: (1) the defendant touched
 17 the plaintiff or caused the plaintiff to be touched with the intent to harm or offend the plaintiff,
 18 (2) the plaintiff did not consent to the touching, (3) the plaintiff was harmed or offended by the
 19 defendant's conduct, and (4) a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have been
 20 offended by the touching. See *So v. Shin*, 212 Cal.App.4th 652, 669 (2013); see also Judicial
 21 Council of California Civil Jury Instructions No. 1300.

22 15. According to the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act, California Civil Code, section
 23 52.1, “[a]ny individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws
 24 of the United States, or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, has been
 25 interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with,” “by threat, intimidation, or coercion” “may
 26 institute and prosecute in their own name and on their own behalf a civil action for damages,
 27 including, but not limited to, damages under Section 52, injunctive relief, and other appropriate

1 equitable relief to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured,
 2 including appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate a pattern or practice of
 3 conduct.” Civ. Code, sec. 52.1(b), (c).

4 16. One such right secured by the laws of California is “the right of protection from
 5 bodily restraint or harm, from personal insult, from defamation, and from injury to his personal
 6 relations.” Civ. Code, sec. 43.

7 17. Additionally, the Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976, California Civil Code, section
 8 51.7, requires that “[a]ll persons within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to be free from
 9 any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property
 10 because of political affiliation, . . . or position in a labor dispute, or because another person
 11 perceives them to have one or more of those characteristics. Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(1).

12 18. The Legislature explicitly recognized that the “particular bases of
 13 discrimination” in California Civil Code, section 51.7, subd. (b)(1) are “illustrative rather than
 14 restrictive.” Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(1).

15 19. “Intimidation by threat of violence” as used in California Civil Code, section
 16 51.7, “includes, but is not limited to, making or threatening to make a claim or report to a peace
 17 officer or law enforcement agency that falsely alleges that another person has engaged in
 18 unlawful activity or in an activity that requires law enforcement intervention, knowing that the
 19 claim or report is false, or with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the claim or report.”
 20 Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(2).

21 20. Under the California Constitution, Article I, section 2, “[e]very person may
 22 freely speak, write and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects.” Cal. Const. art

23 ***Federal Law***

24 21. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that “Congress
 25 shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise
 26 thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably
 27 to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.” U.S. Const. amend. I.
 28

22. The First Amendment is made applicable to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.

23. Under 42 USC § 1983, a party may seek injunctive relief against a party who, under color of law of any state, subjects any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to a deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and other laws.

24. In addition to protection from state actors interfering with a person's free speech rights, a private entity may also violate the First Amendment and be considered a state actor under several circumstances, including where the private entity performs a traditional, exclusive public function, where the government forces the private entity to act, or when the government and private entity jointly act in concert with one another.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

25. PLAINTIFFS reallege each and every paragraph in this complaint as if fully set forth here.

26. PLAINTIFFS JOSEPH CUVIELLO and DENIZ BOLBOL are animal rights activists who have been active in advocating for the humane treatment of animals since 1986 and 2000, respectively. PLAINTIFFS are the founders of, and organizers for, “Humanity Through Education,” a grassroots animal rights non-profit located in San Mateo, California. PLAINTIFFS’ advocacy is mainly targeted at educating patrons who frequent businesses that use animals for entertainment and includes holding signs and banners, offering informational flyers, and showing video on a large-screen television. PLAINTIFFS’ speech also includes video recording the treatment of animals for whom they advocate. PLAINTIFFS use their video to educate the public and provide news media information about the abuse and mistreatment of animals. PLAINTIFFS’ demonstrations are always peaceful and without interference.

27. PLAINTIFFS have demonstrated at or near the entrance of numerous public gathering facilities in California including the Oakland Arena, the San Jose Arena, the Cow Palace in Daly City, the Stockton Arena, the Fresno Arena, the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds, the Nevada County Fairgrounds, the Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds, the San Mateo County

1 Fairgrounds, the Contra Costa County Fairgrounds, the San Benito County Fairgrounds, the
 2 Sonoma County Fairgrounds, the San Joaquin County Fairgrounds, the Napa Town and Country
 3 Fairgrounds, Cal Expo in Sacramento, the Richmond Auditorium Civic Center, the San
 4 Francisco Zoo, Six Flags Discovery Kingdom in Vallejo, Livermore Rodeo Arena and Rowell
 5 Ranch Rodeo Park in Castro Valley.

6 28. PLAINTIFFS are especially concerned about documenting and disseminating
 7 information about the cruel and inhumane treatment of animals in rodeos, like those who suffer
 8 during rodeo events hosted by DEFENDANTS at the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park. Animals used
 9 in rodeos are subjected to roping, prodding, kicking, whipping, spur-raking and ear- and- tail
 10 twisting and bucking straps, all causing pain, fear and stress. The pain and fear of animals is
 11 exploited as a form of entertainment.

12 29. PLAINTIFFS have successfully filed lawsuits for injunctive relief and damages
 13 against the owners and/or managers of some of the above-listed facilities, and individual police
 14 officers working at the facilities, to remedy violations of their constitutionally protected right to
 15 free speech and to have their constitutional right upheld and protected while demonstrating at the
 16 facilities.

17 30. PLAINTIFFS' speech and association is on matters of great public concern
 18 locally, nationally, and internationally—the abuse and mistreatment of animals by circuses,
 19 amusement parks, rodeos, and other “entertainment” entities.

20 31. The Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park is a publicly owned special event facility that is
 21 owned, operated, and maintained by DEFENDANT HARD. The facility can be rented for
 22 rodeos, special events, and picnics.

23 32. In 1995, PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO was demonstrating with other
 24 activists at the Bill Pickett Invitational Rodeo at the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park, and there was an
 25 incident regarding interference with the activists' free speech rights. Baron Miller, an attorney
 26 colleague of PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO, wrote a letter to DEFENDANT HARD
 27 regarding the incident. On July 21, 1995, HARD responded by writing a letter to Lu Vason,
 28 President of the Bill Pickett Invitational Rodeo, informing him that the Rowell Ranch Rodeo

1 Park “is public property and groups such as that represented by Mr. Miller, have a right to make
 2 known their beliefs by distributing leaflets or posting signs.”

3 33. PLAINTIFFS JOSEPH CUVIELLO and DENIZ BOLBOL have been
 4 demonstrating against rodeos at the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park intermittently from 1988 to 2022
 5 and 2018-2022, respectively.

6 34. PLAINTIFFS have always stood near the entrance to the rodeo and demonstrated
 7 without causing interference or incident.

8 35. In 2022, the Rowell Ranch Rodeo event occurred over a three-day period from
 9 May 20 to 22, 2022, and DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. was responsible for
 10 managing and operating the rodeo event at the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park.

11 36. Each of the incidents complained of herein were video recorded by
 12 PLAINTIFFS.

13 ***Events Of May 20, 2022***

14 37. On May 20, 2022, at approximately 6:00 pm, PLAINTIFFS arrived at the Rowell
 15 Ranch Rodeo Park in Castro Valley, California to attend a demonstration they organized,
 16 through Humanity Through Education, to protest the use of animals in rodeos. This was the first
 17 day of three days of scheduled demonstrations against the Rowell Ranch Rodeo.

18 38. Upon walking into the parking lot PLAINTIFFS noticed a cordoned off area near
 19 the vehicle entrance that had a sign which read “Free Speech Area.” This area was far from the
 20 pedestrian entrance where people parking in the lot would be entering the rodeo. PLAINTIFFS
 21 viewed this area as ineffective for getting their message to patrons, because PLAINTIFFS would
 22 not be able to quietly speak with patrons and hand them leaflets and patrons would not be able to
 23 see PLAINTIFFS’ banners and signs. Accordingly, PLAINTIFFS continued on to the area near
 24 the front entrance, where they had always demonstrated in previous years without incident.
 25 PLAINTIFFS then proceeded to hold their banner and signs and pass out leaflets.

26 39. Shortly thereafter an employee of DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO,
 27 INC., who PLAINTIFFS will refer to as DOE DEFENDANT 1 in this Complaint and who was
 28 wearing a badge that read “All Access Credential 7”, approached PLAINTIFFS and told them

1 that DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. had set up a “Free Speech Area” and that
 2 PLAINTIFFS had to demonstrate in that “Free Speech Area.” PLAINTIFFS told DOE
 3 DEFENDANT 1 to call the police if he had a problem, and DOE DEFENDANT 1 then tried to
 4 grab the end of the banner PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO was holding. PLAINTIFFS told
 5 him he was not allowed to touch them and reiterated he should call the police. DOE
 6 DEFENDANT 1 then told PLAINTIFFS he could block their banner and proceeded to stand in
 7 front of PLAINTIFFS’ banner to obstruct its view. DOE DEFENDANT 1 then called the police
 8 and intentionally falsely told the dispatcher PLAINTIFFS were blocking the parking lot and the
 9 entrance. The police arrived approximately five minutes later, and upon arrival, PLAINTIFF
 10 DENIZ BOLBOL observed and video recorded Alameda County Deputy Sheriff Joshua
 11 Mayfield hugging a woman who appeared to be affiliated with the rodeo.

12 40. Shortly thereafter, four police officers—three males and one female—
 13 approached PLAINTIFFS, and one of the male officers, who this Complaint will refer to as
 14 “Officer 1,” told PLAINTIFFS that he was with the Sheriff’s Office and just wanted to say hello.
 15 Officer 1 said he and his fellow officers would be “hanging out” there and acknowledged that
 16 PLAINTIFFS’ demonstration was protected as free speech. He told PLAINTIFFS that the
 17 officers “get it” and that, “it’s totally cool.” PLAINTIFFS told Officer 1 they had no intention of
 18 blocking anyone, and Officer 1 responded by saying, “All we ask is that everyone play nice.”
 19 Officer 1 then told PLAINTIFFS that DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. wanted
 20 PLAINTIFFS to go to the “Free Speech Area.” PLAINTIFFS told Officer 1 they knew of the
 21 Rodeo’s request, but PLAINTIFFS reiterated that they would not be using the “Free Speech
 22 Area.” Officer 1 indicated he was fine with that.

23 41. Moments later, Deputy Mayfield again told PLAINTIFFS about the “Free
 24 Speech Area.” Deputy Mayfield told PLAINTIFFS that if they were to stay where they were,
 25 they would have to “keep it peaceful.” PLAINTIFFS responded that they are always peaceful,
 26 and all four police officers walked away.

27 42. A short time later, Deputy Mayfield and DEFENDANT KEVIN HART
 28 approached PLAINTIFFS. DEFENDANT HART was wearing a blue shirt that read “K. Hart,

1 Public Safety Manager.” A badge appeared on DEFENDANT HART’s blue shirt that read
 2 “Ranger, Hayward Area Recreation and Park District.” Working in concert to enforce
 3 DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC.’S free speech policy, DEFENDANT HART
 4 and Deputy Mayfield threatened to arrest PLAINTIFFS if they did not move to the “Free Speech
 5 Area” set up by DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC.. PLAINTIFFS felt
 6 intimidated and coerced but refused to move to the “Free Speech Area,” as these new threats of
 7 arrest contradicted not only what Deputy Mayfield and Officer 1 had just told PLAINTIFFS but
 8 also PLAINTIFFS’ history of demonstrating near the front entrance without incident.

9 43. DEFENDANT HART continued to harass PLAINTIFFS. He told PLAINTIFFS
 10 they had to go to the designated “Free Speech Area,” and he said, “Failure to do so will not be
 11 good.” PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO asked DEFENDANT HART what would happen if
 12 they didn’t go, and DEFENDANT HART said, “You’ll have to figure that out.”

13 44. Based on his many years of experiences with law enforcement, PLAINTIFF
 14 JOSEPH CUVIELLO understood that DEFENDANT HART was suggesting that PLAINTIFFS
 15 could be arrested as a form of intimidation and coercion so that PLAINTIFFS would voluntarily
 16 acquiesce and give up their right to free speech near the entrance. Because PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 17 CUVIELLO did not know if DEFENDANT HART was a law enforcement officer, he turned to
 18 Deputy Mayfield, who was working in concert with DEFENDANT HART and asked him if he
 19 would arrest PLAINTIFFS if they didn’t comply with the request. Deputy Mayfield said, “You
 20 could be arrested.” Because Deputy Mayfield was threatening PLAINTIFFS with arrest if they
 21 did not move, and because PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO did not want to be arrested,
 22 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told Deputy Mayfield he did not want to get arrested and
 23 asked him to let him know ahead of time if he was going to arrest him so he could leave. Deputy
 24 Mayfield told PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO he was not required to tell him whether he
 25 would arrest him or not, and continued to threaten PLAINTIFFS with arrest by telling them if
 26 they did not move, they “could be” arrested and maintaining that arrest was a “possibility.”
 27 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told Deputy Mayfield he needed to call his watch
 28 commander.

1 45. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO then explained that this is a public park, and
 2 unless there was a significant interest in keeping PLAINTIFFS from demonstrating near the
 3 entrance, he could not arrest PLAINTIFFS for being there. Based on his years of experience with
 4 police at protests, PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO understood Deputy Mayfield's threats of
 5 arrest were an intimidation tactic meant to scare PLAINTIFFS and coerce them into
 6 relinquishing their right to engage in free speech activity near the rodeo entrance, the most
 7 effective free speech location at the Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park.

8 46. DEFENDANT HART, standing with Deputy Mayfield, told PLAINTIFF
 9 JOSEPH CUVIELLO, "You don't have too much of a choice." PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 10 CUVIELLO responded that he does have a choice, and DEFENDANT HART replied, "I'm
 11 asking you nicely." PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO responded, "I don't give up my rights
 12 because someone asks nicely." DEFENDANT HART then asked PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 13 CUVIELLO if he was refusing to leave and PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO responded, "Yes,
 14 I am." DEFENDANT HART then asked PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO'S colleague Mike
 15 Sage, if he was refusing to leave. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told Mr. Sage he could
 16 leave if he wanted, and Mr. Sage asked PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO what he planned to
 17 do. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told Mr. Sage he would not be leaving. Mr. Sage then
 18 told DEFENDANT HART he, too, would not be leaving.

19 47. DEFENDANT HART then asked PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL if she was
 20 refusing to leave, and she said, "I'm not going to leave." DEFENDANT HART then asked other
 21 activists if they were refusing to leave, and they confirmed they would stay. At this point
 22 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO saw Deputy Mayfield on his cellphone.

23 48. After being on his cellphone for approximately five minutes, Deputy Mayfield
 24 spoke with DEFENDANT HART and the other police officers for approximately three minutes.
 25 During this time, DOE DEFENDANT 1 approached Mr. Sage, who was holding a sign and
 26 handing out leaflets, and stood right in front of him. PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL told DOE
 27 DEFENDANT 1 that he was not allowed to touch Mr. Sage. Mr. Sage told PLAINTIFF DENIZ
 28 BOLBOL that DOE DEFENDANT 1 had pushed him. DOE DEFENDANT 1 then walked away.

1 49. Shortly thereafter, Deputy Mayfield approached PLAINTIFFS and told them to
 2 stay out of the walkway and not block anybody, and PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told
 3 him, “You know that’s what we’re doing.” The “walkway” referred to by Deputy Mayfield is a
 4 combination roadway/walkway mostly used by patrons to walk to the entrance from the parking
 5 lot or street. On rare occasions, a vehicle will also use the walkway to enter or exit through the
 6 rodeo entrance.

7 50. Deputy Mayfield then attempted to tell another activist he couldn’t be in the
 8 walkway to leaflet patrons, who were entering the rodeo park via the walkway. PLAINTIFF
 9 JOSEPH CUVIELLO told Deputy Mayfield, “We’re not blocking anybody, and you know that,”
 10 and “You just want to make a problem.” Deputy Mayfield again told the activist not to stand in
 11 the walkway. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO told the activist, “As long as you’re not
 12 blocking anybody you’re fine.” Deputy Mayfield walked away, and PLAINTIFFS proceeded to
 13 demonstrate with their colleagues near the front entrance, standing in the walkway and leafleting
 14 patrons as they passed by, without interference or incident that evening.

15 51. Around 7:15 p.m., the number of patrons entering the front entrance waned, so
 16 PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL and one of her colleagues went to the back entrance to distribute
 17 informational leaflets to patrons entering there. Shortly thereafter PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 18 CUVIELLO and the rest of the demonstrators also went to the back entrance. PLAINTIFFS’
 19 demonstration ended at approximately 7:40 p.m..

20 ***Events Of May 21, 2022***

21 52. On May 21, 2022, PLAINTIFFS again attended a demonstration at Rowell
 22 Ranch Rodeo Park, arriving around noon at the front entrance. This was the second day of the
 23 planned three-day demonstration against the Rowell Ranch Rodeo. PLAINTIFFS and their
 24 colleagues demonstrated without incident at the front entrance for approximately 30 minutes and
 25 then headed to the back entrance, as they had done the night before.

26 53. As PLAINTIFFS passed through the gate heading toward the back entrance, they
 27 observed several employees of DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. were present
 28 and now wearing yellow reflective vests. A white male, approximately sixty years old wearing, a

1 yellow vest, whom PLAINTIFFS will refer to as DOE DEFENDANT 2 throughout this
 2 Complaint, attempted to block PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO from proceeding toward the
 3 back entrance by stepping in front of him and telling him he needed a ticket to the rodeo.
 4 PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL told DOE DEFENDANT 2 not to touch PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 5 CUVIELLO and DOE DEFENDANT 2 then turned his attention to PLAINTIFF DENIZ
 6 BOLBOL. He physically stepped in front of her and started pushing her and attempted to use his
 7 body to block her from walking toward the back entrance while yelling she needed a ticket to the
 8 rodeo. DOE DEFENDANT 2 also repeatedly shouted, "Out." PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL
 9 tried to walk around DOE DEFENDANT 2, but he would continually step in front of her and use
 10 his body to stop her. PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL told DOE DEFENDANT 2 to stop touching
 11 her, and as he repeatedly stepped in front of her, pushing his body into hers, he told her, "You're
 12 touching me."

13 54. After about 15 seconds, DOE DEFENDANT 2 stopped blocking PLAINTIFF
 14 DENIZ BOLBOL, and PLAINTIFFS proceeded to the back entrance. They soon encountered a
 15 female employee or agent of DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., whom who told
 16 PLAINTIFFS they needed a ticket. PLAINTIFFS told her to call the police if she has a problem
 17 and continued to walk by her to the back entrance.

18 55. At the back entrance, PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL held a sign and leafleted
 19 near the entrance, where DOE DEFENDANT 1 was also standing. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 20 CUVIELLO held a banner with a colleague near a tree, where an electric utility vehicle was
 21 parked.

22 56. At some point, PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO moved the banner away from
 23 the tree and positioned it behind the electric utility vehicle for better public visibility. A short
 24 time later, DOE DEFENDANT 1 approached PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO and told him to
 25 not touch his electric utility vehicle with the banner, and PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO
 26 moved away from the vehicle to comply. Then DOE DEFENDANT 1 told PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 27 CUVIELLO he had to move and got into the electric utility vehicle. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 28 CUVIELLO was not blocking DOE DEFENDANT 1's vehicle, as DOE DEFENDANT 1 could

1 have easily driven forward to leave. An unidentified woman told PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 2 CUVIELLO he had to move, so DOE DEFENDANT 1 could move his vehicle. As PLAINTIFF
 3 JOSEPH CUVIELLO was telling the woman that DOE DEFENDANT 1 could drive the vehicle
 4 forward, DOE DEFENDANT 1 backed up the electric utility vehicle and rammed it into
 5 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO got angry and began
 6 yelling and cussing, "That's assault with a deadly weapon." DOE DEFENDANT 1 smiled and
 7 told PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO, "I asked you to move." PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
 8 CUVIELLO told DOE DEFENDANT 1, "You're not allowed to run into people if they don't
 9 move;" DOE DEFENDANT 1 said again, "I asked you to move," and drove off.

10 ***PLAINTIFFS' Constitutional Rights***

11 57. PLAINTIFFS desire to continue to demonstrate at Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park
 12 during rodeo events without being threatened, assaulted, and battered and without interference,
 13 or attempted interference, of their constitutionally protected free speech rights by
 14 DEFENDANTS.

15 58. At all material times, PLAINTIFFS were peacefully exercising their protected
 16 rights to free speech, press, association, conscience, and beliefs under California Constitution
 17 Article 1, Section 2 by disseminating information on matters of great public concern in a public
 18 forum.

19 59. At all material times, PLAINTIFFS acted lawfully, as they never threatened any
 20 person and never resisted any lawful order by any police officer.

21 60. DEFENDANTS' conduct was discriminatory and objectively unreasonable
 22 under the circumstances.

23 61. DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD, and HART engaged
 24 in a concert of action and joint venture to interfere with PLAINTIFFS' rights to freedom of
 25 speech, press, association, conscience and beliefs through threats, intimidation, and coercion, and
 26 in furtherance of a common scheme to violate PLAINTIFFS' aforementioned rights, with
 27 knowledge of the conspiracy and its unlawful purpose.

28

62. At all material times, each DEFENDANT was engaged in unlawful activity, resulting in the interference and attempted interference of PLAINTIFFS' constitutional rights and other harm.

63. DEFENDANTS' conduct described herein was intended to deter or chill PLAINTIFFS' exercise of constitutionally protected rights and was in retaliation for PLAINTIFFS' political views and their constitutionally protected expression of those views.

64. PLAINTIFFS' exercise of their constitutional rights to freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, conscience, and beliefs, and the content and/or viewpoint of PLAINTIFFS' protected expression, or perceived expression, was a substantial or motivating factor for DEFENDANTS' conduct described herein.

65. At all material times, and alternatively, the actions and omissions of each DEFENDANT were intentional, wanton and/or willful, conscience shocking, reckless, malicious, deliberately indifferent to each PLAINTIFF's rights, done with actual malice, grossly negligent, negligent, and objectively unreasonable.

66. As a direct and proximate result of each DEFENDANT's conduct as set forth above, PLAINTIFFS suffered embarrassment, humiliation, mental suffering, and emotional distress.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Assault

**(PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO Against DOE DEFENDANT 1
and PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL Against DOE DEFENDANT 2)**

67. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

68. Under California common law, an assault occurs where: (1) the defendant acted with the intent to cause harmful or offensive contact, or threatened to touch plaintiff in a harmful or offensive manner, (2) the plaintiff reasonably believed he was about to be touched in a harmful or offensive manner or it reasonably appeared to plaintiff that the defendant was about to carry out the threat, (3) the plaintiff did not consent to the defendant's conduct, (4) the plaintiff was harmed, and (5) defendant's conduct was a substantial factor in causing that harm.

1 69. DOE DEFENDANT 1 (1) intentionally drove an electric utility vehicle into
2 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO with the intent to cause him harm, (2) PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
3 CUVIELLO reasonably believed he was about to be struck by the electric utility vehicle, (3)
4 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO did not consent to DOE DEFENDANT 1's action, (4)
5 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO feared for his safety, and (5) DOE DEFENDANT 1's action
6 was substantial factor in causing PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO to fear for his safety.

7 70. As to PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL, DOE DEFENDANT 2 (1) threatened to
8 push his body into PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL as means to prevent her from walking, (2)
9 PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL reasonably believed she was about to be touched by DOE
10 DEFENDANT 2's body in an unreasonable manner, (3) PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL did not
11 consent to DOE DEFENDANT 1's conduct, (4) PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL feared for her
12 safety, and (5) DOE DEFENDANT 1's conduct was a substantial factor in causing PLAINTIFF
13 DENIZ BOLBOL to fear for her safety.

14 71. The actions of DOE DEFENDANTS 1 and 2 violated PLAINTIFFS' right to be
15 free from assault.

16 72. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' actions PLAINTIFFS
17 sustained injuries and damages as set forth above. Further, PLAINTIFFS claim all damages and
18 penalties allowed by law.

19 73. This court has the power to remedy DEFENDANTS' violations of California
20 common law through compensatory and punitive damages, and without this court's intervention,
21 PLAINTIFFS' injuries caused by DOE DEFENDANTS 1 and 2 will continue to be unaddressed.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Battery

**(PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO Against DOE DEFENDANT 1
and PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL Against DOE DEFENDANT 2)**

25 74. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth
26 herein.

27 75. Under California common law, a battery occurs where: (1) the defendant touched
28 the plaintiff or caused the plaintiff to be touched with the intent to harm or offend the plaintiff,

1 (2) the plaintiff did not consent to the touching, (3) the plaintiff was harmed or offended by the
2 defendant's conduct, and (4) a reasonable person in the plaintiff's position would have been
3 offended by the touching.

4 76. DOE DEFENDANT 1 (1) touched PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO by driving
5 an electric utility vehicle into his body with the intent to harm PLAINTIFF JOSEPH
6 CUVIELLO, (2) PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO did not consent to being hit by the electric
7 utility vehicle, (3) PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO was harmed by the incident and offended
8 by DOE DEFENDANT 1's action, and (4) a reasonable person would be offended by an electric
9 utility vehicle being driven into their person.

10 77. As to PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL, DOE DEFENDANT 2 (1) pushed
11 PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL and pressed his body against hers with the intent to harm
12 PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL, (2) PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL did not consent to being
13 touched by DOE DEFENDANT 2 as evidenced by her telling DOE DEFENDANT 2 to stop
14 touching her body, (3) PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL was offended by this unwanted touching,
15 and (4) any reasonable person would have been offended by DOE DEFENDANT 1's touching.

16 78. The actions of DOE DEFENDANTS 1 and 2 violated PLAINTIFFS' right to be
17 free from battery.

18 79. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' actions PLAINTIFFS
19 sustained injuries and damages as set forth above. Further, PLAINTIFFS claim all damages and
20 penalties allowed by law.

21 80. This court has the power to remedy DEFENDANTS' violations of California
22 common law through compensatory and punitive damages, and without this court's intervention,
23 PLAINTIFFS' injuries caused by DOE DEFENDANTS 1 and 2 will continue to be unaddressed.

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THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of California Civil Code, section 52.1(c)
Injunctive and Declaratory Relief
(All PLAINTIFFS Against All DEFENDANTS)

81. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

82. “Any individual whose exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of this state, has been interfered with, or attempted to be interfered with,” “by threat, intimidation, or coercion” “may institute and prosecute in their own name and on their own behalf a civil action for damages, including, but not limited to, damages under Section 52, injunctive relief, and other appropriate equitable relief to protect the peaceable exercise or enjoyment of the right or rights secured, including appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate a pattern or practice of conduct.” Civ. Code, sec. 52.1(b), (c).

83. On May 20, 2022, DEFENDANT HART and Deputy Mayfield, working in concert, threatened to arrest PLAINTIFFS if they did not move to the “Free Speech Area.”

84. PLAINTIFFS felt intimidated and coerced but refused to move to the “Free Speech Area,” as these new threats of arrest contradicted what Deputy Mayfield and Officer 1 had just told PLAINTIFFS.

85. DEFENDANT HART continued to harass PLAINTIFFS. He told PLAINTIFFS they had to go to the designated "Free Speech Area," and he said, "Failure to do so will not be good."

86. PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO asked DEFENDANT HART what would happen if they didn't go, and DEFENDANT HART said, "You'll have to figure that out."

87. PLAINTIFFS took these statements to mean that PLAINTIFFS could be arrested as a form of intimidation and coercion so that PLAINTIFFS would voluntarily acquiesce and give up their right to free speech near the entrance.

1 88. On May 21, 2022, DOE DEFENDANT 2 used threats, intimidation and coercion
 2 to attempt to interfere with PLAINTIFF DENIZ BOLBOL'S free speech rights by physically
 3 blocking her from accessing the free speech public forum.

4 89. On May 21, 2022, DOE DEFENDANT 1 drove an electric utility vehicle into
 5 PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO's person to interfere with PLAINTIFF exercising his free
 6 speech rights as an animal rights activist.

7 90. By and through such acts, DEFENDANTS have violated PLAINTIFFS' rights
 8 under California Civil Code, section 52.1, by interfering or attempting to interfere, by threats,
 9 intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the First
 10 Amendment, the Constitution or laws of the State of California, including but not limited to the
 11 following clearly-established rights under the California Constitution and laws of the State of
 12 California: (a) the right of protection from bodily harm pursuant to California Civil Code, section
 13 43 and (b) the right to be free from interference, or retaliation for, their exercise of
 14 constitutionally protected rights, including but not limited to speech, press, association,
 15 conscience, and beliefs, as secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States
 16 Constitution and the California Constitution, Article I, Section 2(a).

17 91. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' violation of California Civil
 18 Code, section 52.1, PLAINTIFFS sustained injuries and damages as set forth above. Further,
 19 PLAINTIFFS claim all damages and penalties allowed by law, including California Civil Code,
 20 sections 52 and 52.1, and including costs, treble damages, civil penalties and attorney fees.

21 92. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to an injunction under California Civil Code, section
 22 52.1 to prevent DEFENDANTS from interfering or attempting to interfere, by threats,
 23 intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the First
 24 Amendment, the Constitution or laws of the State of California.

25 93. Absent an injunction from this court, PLAINTIFFS will continue to be
 26 irreparably harmed by DEFENDANTS' actions.

27 94. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to a declaration from this court that DEFENDANTS'
 28 actions violated California Civil Code, section 52.1(c).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of California Civil Code, section 51.7
Injunctive Relief under Code of Civil Procedure, section 526
(All PLAINTIFFS Against DOE DEFENDANT 1)

95. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

96. California Civil Code, section 51.7 requires that “[a]ll persons within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property because of political affiliation.” Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(1).

97. “Intimidation by threat of violence” as used in California Civil Code, section 51.7, “includes, but is not limited to, making or threatening to make a claim or report to a peace officer or law enforcement agency that falsely alleges that another person has engaged in unlawful activity or in an activity that requires law enforcement intervention, knowing that the claim or report is false, or with reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the claim or report.” Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(2).

98. On May 20, 2022, DOE DEFENDANT 1, in response to PLAINTIFFS exercising their free speech rights as animal rights activists, called the police and falsely stated that PLAINTIFFS were blocking the parking lot and entrance to the rodeo despite DOE DEFENDANT 1 knowing that statement to be false.

99. On May 21, 2022, DOE DEFENDANT 1, in response to PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO exercising his free speech rights as an animal rights activist, drove an electric utility vehicle into PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO.

100. As such, DOE DEFENDANT 1 violated PLAINTIFFS' right to be free from any violence or threat of violence, or intimidation by threat of violence committed against his person because of PLAINTIFF's animal rights political affiliation when DOE DEFENDANT 1 falsely reported to the police that PLAINTIFFS were acting unlawfully when exercising their free speech rights and when he drove the electric utility vehicle into PLAINTIFF JOSEPH CUVIELLO, causing him physical distress and harm.

101. As is supported by the facts herein, DOE DEFENDANT 1's actions were motivated by PLAINTIFFS' political affiliations and beliefs.

102. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' violation of California Civil Code, section 51.7, PLAINTIFFS sustained injuries and damages as set forth above. Further, PLAINTIFFS claim all damages and penalties allowed by law, including California Civil Code, section 52(b), including costs, punitive damages, and civil penalties.

103. PLAINTIFFS are also entitled to an injunction enjoining DOE DEFENDANT 1 from violating California Civil Code, section 51.7.

104. Absent an injunction, DOE DEFENDANT 1 will be permitted to continue to interfere with PLAINTIFFS' "right to be free from any violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their persons or property because of political affiliation." Civ. Code, sec. 51.7(b)(1).

105. PLAINTIFFS, who have no intention of ending their demonstrations against rodeos at Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park, will be irreparably harmed without the court's intervention.

106. Monetary damages will only compensate the harm that has been done to PLAINTIFFS in the past, so injunctive relief is necessary to secure their California Civil Code, section 51.7 rights in the future.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of Article I, Section 2(a) of the California State Constitution
Injunctive Relief under California Civil Code, section 52.1 & Code of Civil Procedure,
section 526
(All PLAINTIFFS Against All DEFENDANTS)

107. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

108. Under the California Constitution, Article I, section 2, “[e]very person may freely speak, write and publish his or her sentiments on all subjects.” Cal. Const. art I, sec. 2.

109. No person may deprive or interfere with an individual's rights under California Constitution, Article I, section 2.

110. DEFENDANTS interfered with PLAINTIFFS exercising their free speech rights, including through blocking PLAINTIFFS' signs, physically touching PLAINTIFFS, and threatening to arrest PLAINTIFFS.

111. PLAINTIFFS seek a preliminary injunction under California Civil Code, section 52.1 and Code of Civil Procedure section 526 during the pendency of this proceeding enjoining DEFENDANTS from further unlawful actions in violation of California Constitution, Article I, section 2, as prayed for below.

112. PLAINTIFFS also seek a permanent injunction under California Civil Code, section 52.1 and Code of Civil Procedure section 526 enjoining DEFENDANTS from interfering, or attempting to interfere, with PLAINTIFFS' free speech rights through threats, intimidation, or coercion, and from harassing PLAINTIFFS while lawfully engaged in free speech activity.

113. Absent an injunction, DEFENDANTS will be permitted to continue to harass, intimidate, threaten, and interfere with PLAINTIFFS' rights under Article I of the California Constitution.

114. PLAINTIFFS, who have no intention of ending their demonstrations against rodeos at Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park, will be irreparably harmed without the court's intervention.

115. Monetary damages will only compensate the harm that has been done to PLAINTIFFS in the past, so injunctive relief is necessary to secure the free exercise of their rights in the future.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Violation of First Amendment, as applied to the states under the Fourteenth Amendment
Injunctive Relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983
Declaratory Relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a)**
**(All PLAINTIFFS Against DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD,
and HART)**

116. PLAINTIFFS reallege each paragraph of this Complaint as if fully set forth
herein.

1 117. Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a party may seek injunctive relief against a party who,
 2 under color of law of any state, subjects any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to
 3 a deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution and other laws.

4 118. Free speech rights under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution
 5 have been made enforceable against the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.

6 119. Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park is a publicly-owned park and therefore a public forum
 7 under the First Amendment.

8 120. DEFENDANTS HARD and HART are state actors as they are a governmental
 9 entity and employee, respectively.

10 121. DEFENDANT ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC. was also a state actor, and
 11 acting under the color of law, as it worked in concert with each state actor DEFENDANTS
 12 HARD and HART to interfere with PLAINTIFFS exercising their free speech rights, including
 13 threatening to arrest PLAINTIFFS.

14 122. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to an injunction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to prevent
 15 DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD, and HART from continuing to
 16 violate PLAINTIFFS' First Amendment rights to freedom of speech.

17 123. Absent an injunction, DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC.,
 18 HARD, and HART will be permitted to continue to harass, intimidate, threaten, and interfere
 19 with PLAINTIFFS' rights under the First Amendment.

20 124. As such, PLAINTIFFS, who have no intention of ending their demonstrations
 21 against rodeos at Rowell Ranch Rodeo Park, will be irreparably harmed without the court's
 22 intervention.

23 125. Monetary damages will only compensate the harm that has been done to
 24 PLAINTIFFS in the past, so injunctive relief is necessary to secure the free exercise of their
 25 rights in the future.

26 126. Plaintiffs are also entitled to a declaration under 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) that
 27 DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD, and HART'S above-described
 28 actions violated PLAINTIFFS' First Amendment rights to free speech.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PLAINTIFFS respectfully request the following relief against each DEFENDANT herein as alleged, jointly and severally where appropriate:

- a) For compensatory damages against each DEFENDANT in accordance with proof;
- b) For punitive damages against each DEFENDANT in accordance with proof;
- c) A civil penalty of \$25,000 against each DEFENDANT for each violation of rights under Section 52.1 of the Civil Code. These penalties shall be awarded to each PLAINTIFF, separately, for each violation caused by DEFENDANTS;
- d) A civil penalty of \$25,000 against each DEFENDANT for each violation of rights under Section 51.7 of the Civil Code. These penalties shall be awarded to each PLAINTIFF, separately, for each violation caused by DEFENDANTS;
- e) Special damages against DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD, and HART pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 in an amount to be proved at trial;
- f) Treble damages against each DEFENDANT pursuant to Section 52 of the Civil Code;
- g) Enjoin DEFENDANTS from violating PLAINTIFFS' rights under California Civil Code, section 52.1, by interfering or attempting to interfere, by threats, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the First Amendment, the Constitution or laws of the State of California;
- h) Declare that DEFENDANTS' actions violated California Civil Code, section 52.1(c);
- i) Enjoin DEFENDANTS from continuing to violate PLAINTIFFS' First Amendment rights to freedom of speech;
- j) Enjoin DOE DEFENDANT 1 from interfering with PLAINTIFFS' California Civil Code, section 51.7 rights in the future;
- k) Enjoin DEFENDANTS through preliminary and permanent injunctions under California Civil Code, section 52.1 and Code of Civil Procedure section 526 from interfering, or attempting to interfere, with PLAINTIFFS' free speech rights through threats, intimidation, or coercion, and from harassing PLAINTIFFS while lawfully engaged in free speech activity under California Constitution, Article I, section 2;

1 l) Enjoin DEFENDANTS ROWELL RANCH RODEO, INC., HARD, and HART
2 under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 from continuing to violate PLAINTIFFS' First Amendment
3 rights to freedom of speech;
4 m) Declare under 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) that DEFENDANTS' above-described actions
5 violated PLAINTIFFS' First Amendment rights to free speech;
6 n) Reasonable attorneys' fees, including pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988;
7 o) Costs of suit; and
8 p) Such other and further relief as the court deems appropriate.

9

10 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

11

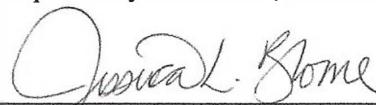
12 PLAINTIFFS demand a trial by jury of all triable issues pursuant to Rule 38 of the
13 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Local Rule 3-6.

14

15 Respectfully submitted,

16 Dated: April 6, 2023

17

18 
19 _____
20 Jessica L. Blome
21 GRÉENFIRE LAW, PC
22 Attorneys for PLAINTIFF Deniz Bolbol

23

24 Dated: April 6, 2023

25

26 
27 _____
28 JOSEPH CUVELLO
PLAINTIFF In Pro Se

Verifications

I, Joseph Cuvillo, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California, hereby verify under the penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on this 6 day of April 2023.

~~JOSEPH CUVIELLO
PLAINTIFF In Pro Se~~

10 I, Deniz Bolbol, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of California,
11 hereby verify under the penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 that the foregoing is true
12 and correct.

Executed on this 6 day of April 2023.

DENIZ BOLBOL
PLAINTIFF